

Exhibit 2 — Sampling within an ADAM Facility

Objective: To get a probability sample of people who were arrested and booked at the facility during a specified data collection period.

Sampling Frame: The **stock** of arrestees who have accumulated as of the time that a data collection shift begins and the **flow** of arrestees who are booked during the data collection shift.

Assumptions:

- 1) A data collection shift is 8 hours.
- 2) An entire data collection shift is spent in the same facility.
- 3) Data need to be collected for all seven days of the week.
- 4) One interviewer can complete a maximum of 12 interviews in an 8-hour data collection shift, provided the flow of arrestees is adequate.

Site Must Provide to Abt Associates:

1. Prior to data collection, each site must provide an example of the daily flow of the facility for a 24-hour period so that the data collection schedule can be outlined.
2. Following data collection, each site must provide a detailed list of bookings for the facility for the entire data collection period for use in weighting the sample data. Ideally, the list should contain the following information for each arrestee:
 - a. Time and date of booking
 - b. Time and date of release or other disposition
 - c. Offense charge
 - d. Other standard demographic information (e.g., age, gender, race, ethnicity)

Sampling Plan:

The data collection schedule for each facility will be based upon the daily flow of the facility. The 8-hour data collection shift will be scheduled so that about 60 percent of the daily flow for the facility occurs during that time.

Within each facility, a proportionate sample will be drawn from the stock and the flow. Based on information provided by each site, Abt Associates will determine the proportion of the sample to be selected from each of these groups.

Each site will take a systematic sample of the arrestees from the stock. Sampling from the stock

should begin about one hour prior to the data collection shift. The site will obtain a list of all bookings since the last data collection shift. This list needs to be sorted in order of time of booking. A systematic sample will be selected from this list based upon the total number of cases on the list and the number of arrestees that need to be sampled as indicated by the sampling plan for the facility.

Face sheets should be completed for all arrestees selected for the sample. If sampled arrestees are not available, the site should select another systematic sample from the list of bookings for replacements.

Data collection shifts will begin at the same time every day for the entire data collection period. At the beginning of the data collection shift, each site will immediately begin taking a sequential sample of arrestees from the flow (i.e., the interviewer will select the most recent booking). The interviewer will interview continuously from the flow until the end of the data collection shift. Interviewing stops when the work shift ends, not when the designated sample size has been reached.

Issues and Concerns:

- 1) What about arrestees who have been released prior to the beginning of the data collection shift, they will never be represented in our sample?

If an arrestee selected for the sample has already been released, facesheet data should still be completed. The stock of arrestees comprises both arrestees who were released prior to the data collection shift and arrestees who remain in custody at the time the interviewer begins a data collection shift. The detailed list of bookings for the facility for the data collection period will enable us to impute responses for all arrestees who were not available to be interviewed, regardless of the reason.

- How do we account for differences in the stock and flow of arrestees at different times of the day and for different days of the week?

The stock and flow of arrestees varies throughout the day, as well as throughout the week. As a result, the sampling probability varies. That is, the sampling probability will be larger during periods when the stock is small and the flow is light and smaller when the stock is large and the flow is heavy. Using the facility records, we will be able to determine the actual sampling rates and weight the data accordingly.

- 3a. Couldn't we use two interviewers per data collection shift to complete data collection more quickly?

*The entire 8-hour period of the data collection shift must be represented in the sample. Remember, the stock comprises all arrestees who have accumulated **since** the previous data collection shift. Therefore, if you do not continue to sample from the flow throughout the entire shift, those arrestees who enter the flow late in the shift (i.e., after you have stopped collection) would technically have a zero sampling probability. Sites*

may divide a shift between two interviewers, but interviewing must continue until the end of the 8-hour data collection shift.

- 3b. What if the data collection shift is from 5pm to 1am and the interviewer completes an interview at 12:59pm? If another interview is conducted, the data collection shift will extend beyond 8 hours.

The interviewer should still interview the most recent arrestee, even if in doing so the data collection shift is extended beyond 8 hours. Remember, the goal is to have the entire 8-hour data collection shift represented in the sample. Arrestees booked late in the data collection shift need to have a probability of selection.

GLOSSARY

Flow	The arrestees booked into the facility during an interviewer work shift.
Population	The group of people from which the sample is selected; the group of people to whom we want to generalize.
Precision	The sharpness or exactness of observations or measures; the closeness with which an estimate approximates the relevant population value.
Probability	The mathematical chance of an event occurring.
Probability sampling	In survey sampling, a selection procedure in which every person in the population has a calculable, non-zero probability of selection.
Random sample	A sample chosen so that every individual in the population will have the same likelihood of being selected.
Sample	The subset of the population for whom we obtain observations.
Sampling error	The variation of the sample estimate around the true population value because of chance differences between the sample and the population as a whole.
Sampling frame	The set of people that has a chance to be selected, given the sampling approach that is chosen. A sample can only be representative of the sampling frame.
Sampling plan	A design, scheme of action, or procedure that specifies how the participants are to be selected in a survey study.
Simple random sample	Members of a population are selected one at a time, independently of one another, without replacement (i.e., once a unit has been selected it has no further chance to be selected).

Standard error

The statistic most commonly used to describe sampling error. The standard error decreases as the estimate is more precise.

Stock

The arrestees who have accumulated in a facility between interviewer work shifts.

Systematic sampling

The method of sampling often used when only manual procedures are available for sampling and both the sample and population are large. In systematic sampling, a list of the sampling frame is made and then a random starting point and selection interval are determined.